

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1908.

No. 5

Special Legislation For Women Constitutional.

By a unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered recently, woman is legally in a class by herself to the extent that "legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained." Although during the past thirty-four years twenty States have enacted laws limiting the working hours of women, until now the constitutionality of such legislation has been the subject of constant controversy.

The decision was handed down in the case of *Muller vs. the State of Oregon*. A statute of five years' standing in that State forbids the employment of women in factories, mechanical establishments, and laundries for "more than ten hours in any one day." Curt Muller, a laundryman, attacked this law on the ground that it infringes on the right of contract guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. Defeated in the Oregon Supreme Court, Muller carried the case to the Federal Supreme Court, with the result recorded in the opening sentence of this article. In making known the decision Justice Brewer, explaining why woman should be treated as a special ward of the State, said in part:

"Differentiated by these matters from the other sex, she is probably placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that she still looks to her brother and depends upon him. Even though all restrictions on political, personal, and contractual rights were taken away, and she stood, so far as statutes are concerned, upon an absolutely equal plane with him, it would still be true that she is so constituted that she will rest upon and look to him for protection; that her physical structure and a proper discharge of her maternal functions—having in view not merely her own health but the well-being of the race—justify legislation to protect her from the greed as well as the passion of man. The limitations which this statute places upon her contractual powers, upon her right to agree with her employer as to the time she shall labor, are not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all. Many words can not make this plainer. The two sexes differ in structure of body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long-continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future well-being of the race, the self-reliance which enables one to assert full rights, and in the capacity to maintain the struggle for subsistence. This difference justifies a difference in legislation and upholds that which is designed to compensate for some of the burdens which rest upon her."

Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, a leading lawyer of Boston who volunteered his services to the State of Oregon in this case, submitted a brief which the *New York Outlook* describes as of "extraordinary interest" since it marks a significant change in the defense of labor legislation relating to women. Says *The Outlook*:

"Hitherto cases involving constitutionality of statutes restricting women's working hours have

been argued almost wholly upon their legal merits. Citations and arguments of counsel have been confined chiefly to the legal right of States, under their police powers, to enact necessary health measures, even if such restrictions interfere with the 'freedom of contract' guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. This right of States to restrict individual freedom in the interest of public health and welfare has been explicitly upheld by the highest State courts and by the Federal Supreme Court itself in important decisions. The real question at issue, therefore, in upholding the constitutionality of laws limiting women's working hours is no longer in the main a legal one, but rather medical and social. . . . It is in emphasizing this important distinction, and in having brought before the Court the authoritative statements of medical and lay experts, that lies the unique value of the argument presented by the counsel for the State of Oregon. Mr. Brandeis marshals authorities in order to set before the Court the 'facts of common knowledge' on which legislation of this sort has been based. These authorities show that long hours of labor for women in mechanical pursuits have ill effects on the health of the women employed (to a greater extent than such hours have upon men), on their safety, and on their morals—causing and increasing drunkenness, for instance; but, what is still more serious, these hours of work are a menace to the general welfare, for they insidiously and grievously impair the child-bearing functions of the workers, the mothers and future mothers of the race; they injure and even destroy homes, and are responsible for hosts of neglected children; they thus, in a double sense, bring evil upon future generations with cumulative force. The brief sets forth the beneficial effect, in all these respects, which has actually been secured by restrictive legislation."

Mr. Brandeis also pointed out that similar laws have been passed in England and all the leading countries of Europe. In addition to Oregon, the States of the Union in which laws have been enacted limiting the working hours of factory women are as follows: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, Washington, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Colorado, and South Carolina. Of the situation in New York *The Times* says:

"The New York law was enacted in 1899, and embodied, with amendments, in the statutes of 1907. Curiously enough, this act was declared unconstitutional by the New York Court of Appeals in June last. Judge Gray, in writing the opinion, seems to have taken a view of the position of woman diametrically opposite to that which guided the Supreme Court in affirming the constitutionality of the Oregon law. We find in Judge Gray's opinion these views expressed: 'Under our laws men and women now stand alike in their constitutional rights, and there is no warrant for making any discrimination between them with respect to the liberties of persons or of contract.'

"He expressed the opinion, therefore, that the legislation had overstepped the limits set by the Constitution of the State to the exercise of the power to inter-

fere with the rights of citizens. 'An adult female,' he said, 'is not to be regarded as the ward of the State, or in any other light than the man is regarded when the question relates to the business, pursuit, or calling.' It is to be noted, however, that Judge Gray failed to find in the language of the law anything suggesting the purpose of promoting health. He leaves it to be inferred that, had such a purpose been expressly stated, the Court might have delivered a different opinion."

Returning to the Supreme Court decision in the Oregon case the same paper adds:

"To deny a woman the right to work more than ten hours a day in a factory may work a hardship to her individually, since her freedom of contract is interfered with and her power to earn a subsistence may be diminished. But, says the Court, the policy embodied in the statute has in view 'not merely her own health, but the well-being of her race.' This repeats with great exactness the principle of nature, as expressed by Tennyson:

"So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life."

"It accords, also, with the policy of exemptions in favor of woman that prevails in all civilized countries, and largely, even, among primitive savages; exemptions, that is, from jury duty and military and constabulary service. It is in harmony, likewise, with the laws that compel support of the wife by the husband, and provide for alimony when divorces are granted. It will be observed that these laws, and the opinion of the court sustaining their constitutionality, do not spring from sentiment. They rest rather upon a maxim of highest social policy. To the end that the race may be preserved, that the health, vigor, and soundness of posterity may be assured, that class of society charged with the chief functions of race preservation must be surrounded with peculiar safeguards, and securely sheltered against risks and perils that the law permits men freely to incur in their daily affairs."

The *New York Evening Post* finds the decision sound from the economic point of view. To quote:

"The Industrial Commission of 1900 laid great emphasis upon the fact that 'permanent industrial progress can not be built upon the physical exhaustion of women and children.' It asserted without qualification that 'a reduction in hours has never lessened the working people's ability to compete in the markets of the world,' and that 'States with shorter work-days actually manufacture their products at a lower cost than States with longer working-days.' Testimony to this effect is practically universal, and is particularly striking in the reports of the imperial German factory inspectors."

Does this decision, ask several papers, make for, or against, the cause of woman suffrage? Says the *New York World*:

"In delivering the court's opinion Justice Brewer writes most sympathetically. But the militant suffragists do not ask for sympathy, but equality. Man's chivalry they resent as a bar to the emancipation of their sex. It seems cruel logic that the Supreme Court, through Justice Brewer, uses, in placing woman in a class by herself requiring privileges not man's."

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held March 13, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS—Vice-President Kelly noted absent.

Minutes of the two previous meetings approved as printed.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From the Organized Labor Protective League, announcement of meeting. From Glass Workers' Union, pledging support in the Moraghan Oyster Co. matter. From the Citizens' Health Committee, giving a detailed report of week ending March 7th. From the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Hamilton, Ohio, thanking the Council for donation. *Referred to Secretary*—Communication relative to a bill on mines and mining, with instructions to communicate with Hon. Wm. B. Wilson for information bearing on the same. From Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, resolution relative to prohibition. From the Greater San Francisco Committee, in relation to donation of \$20. It was moved to lay on the table; carried. From the Postal Clerks' Union, requesting the approval of the Council on two bills; one to regulate the hours of clerks and the other on promotion. Moved that the Council indorse both bills; carried. *Referred to Label Committee*—From the United Garment Workers' District Council of Chicago, requesting agitation of their label. A communication was received from the Molders' Union requesting the Council to have blackboards placed in each meeting hall with the unfair list inscribed thereon; referred to reports of special committees.

At this time Delegate Furuseth informed the Council that the Committee on Supreme Court decisions was unable to render a report at this meeting, and on the part of the committee, requested that the Council set 9 o'clock next Friday evening as the time to hear the report of the committee; request concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS—The chair introduced Mr. John Murphy, who spoke on the question of amalgamating with the farmers of the State; he dwelt upon the great importance of bringing the producer and the consumer together, thereby eliminating the middleman. Moved that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Farmers' organization with a view of learning their wishes in the premises, and informing them of our views; carried.

The Council then proceeded with the special order assigned to the hour of 9:30; moved that we go into executive session; carried; 56 in favor and 1 against.

Moved that the recommendation of the Executive Committee be referred to the District Council of Retail Clerks; carried. The previous question was called for and carried on the above motion.

Moved that the Council rise from Executive session; carried.

RECEIPTS—Water Workers, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Drug Clerks, \$4; Molders, \$10; Retail Clerks, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Pile Drivers, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Retail Grocery Clerks, \$6; Hatters, \$2; Pie Bakers, \$2; Coopers No. 65, \$6; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Bartenders, \$10; Sailmakers, \$2; Cracker Bakers, \$2; Laundry Drivers, \$12. Total, \$110.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; Delegate to Seattle, \$5.20; H. S. Crocker, stationery, \$8; telephone in office, \$11.10; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; *Bulletin*, 75 cents. Total, \$82.55.

Adjourned at 11 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

JAPANESE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Aside from the opinions regarding the intention of Japan, as to the advantages of a war of conquest against the United States or for peaceful advances through diplomacy and possible political privileges, there remains to be discussed the actual social status, the merits and characteristics of the people as factors to be reckoned with in industrial and social life. * * *

There is no question as to the estimation in which the Japanese are held wherever known outside their own country. The conquered Chinese hate and obey them; the Koreans hate and defer to them; the Filipinos hate and despise them; the kind and genial Hawaiians are helpless before their audacity, impudence and arrogance; the whites are terrorized and are leaving the Hawaiian Islands because of their detested presence, and the people of the Pacific Coast of the United States are in perfect accord in denominating them as the most persistent, pestiferous and dangerous of immigrants.

When Europeans come to this country, no matter how unenlightened as to our country's ways, there is ever a bright hope for the future; the first or second generation is sure to become Americanized and favorably acquainted with our habits, our customs and our laws. Inter-marriage between Greeks, Sicilians, Germans, Slavs, French and Irish is neither remote or improbable, as has been amply proven in the history of our great cities, and shown to be a success. But no such outlook is possible when contemplating the influx of the wiry, under-sized, arrogant, mischief-making and dishonest Japanese. Their customs, beliefs, habits, their standard of morality and living, are all intensely and permanently inimical to ours. As to our "taking up" the hordes which threaten us, to closely associate with them, to inter-marry with them, and to place them on a plane of social and general equality in these states it is a theory wider than ever concocted by dreamer or visionary in the past.

Speaking of the Japanese, Elisee Reclus, the geographer of the world, says "that most anthropologists class them with the Mongol races of Siberia and East Asia, although Whitney and Morton regard them of the Caucasian family." In this matter the people of the United States are very little concerned. Our chief interest in this connection is, "Can we afford to allow the introduction of an unassimilable people?"

W. E. Griffis, a Christian gentleman, native of the United States, for many years an instructor in Japan, is author of "The Mikado's Empire." He is partial to the Japanese, but gives these opinions regarding their social life and habits:

"The only religion of Japan worthy of a name, in the sense of a binding system of dogmatics, or a purifying and elevating moral power, is Buddhism. Yet even in this there is no hope of immortality for a woman, unless she is reborn as a man, which means there is no salvation for a woman. In the eye of Buddhist dogma, ecclesiastical law, and monkish asceticism, woman is but a temptation, a snare and unclean thing, a scapegoat, an obstacle to peace and holiness.

"A great principle and an Asiatic institution are the causes of the degradation of the Japanese woman. The one is filial obedience; the other, polygamy. The idea that filial obedience should be the cause of woman's degradation may strike the American reader as passing strange.

"Duty to parents overshadows all other duties.

"The Japanese maiden, as pure as the purest Christian virgin, will, at the command of her father, enter the brothel to-morrow and prostitute herself for life. Not a murmur escapes her lips as she thus filially obeys. To a life she loathes, and to disease, premature old age and an evil grave, she goes joyfully. The staple of a thousand novels, plays and pictures in Japan is written in the life of a girl of gentle manners and tender heart, who hates her life and would gladly destroy it, but refrains because her purchase money has enabled her father

Free Exhibition at Hale's
Panorama of
the Fleet

¶ Every day—every half hour—from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m. Come and see it.

¶ On the fourth floor there is a miniature theater constructed expressly for these half-hour shows. Plenty of seats for everybody.

¶ Here are shown colored pictures of our biggest battleships that are now in Admiral Evans' command; torpedo boats, cruisers, life-like portraits of "Fighting Bob" Evans, and other interesting subjects.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth.

J. J. Gildea & Co.
ALWAYS RELIABLE

**Clothiers
Hatters
Furnishers**

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

AMERICAN STORE

748 Market St., Cor. Grant Ave.

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.

**The Cream of All Beers
YOSEMITE :- LAGER**

A Home Product and Best on Market

**GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT**

BREWED BY

**ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.**

San Francisco, Cal.

to pay his debts, and she is bound not to injure herself. In the streets of the great cities of Japan are to-day, I doubt not, hundreds of girls who loathe their existence, but must live on in gilded misery because they are fulfilling all righteousness as summed up in filial piety.

"It is often asked, 'Are the Japanese polygamous?' The question has two answers: A Japanese has but one legal wife, but he may have two or three more women if he chooses or can support them.

"With all our faults and sins, and with all the impurities and failures of our society, I believe our family and social life to be immeasurably higher than that of Japan."

Is there anything in that which offers consolation to the pro-Japanese sentimentalists?

Our knowledge of this people and their ways is not entirely confined to the Pacific Coast. In the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* recently was expressed the following opinion regarding the Japanese:

"Of the young Japanese who are using the American schools as a means of acquiring English * * * few came into direct competition with American labor. The rough laborer, the railroad digger, is another kind of a Jap. Gangs of them are in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Nevada, but the Jap who comes to California is a different sort. He is a dapper, acute, oily chap, who knows exactly what he wants and how to get it quickly. He joins the 'Gospel Society,' and by artifice of trying to study the white man's God, and doing the white man's chores, he manages to obtain an English education without cost. The white people who rejoice when a heathen soul is redeemed are only too glad to aid one of these young fellows. They feed him on sacred literature and patiently assist him in his studies. A little later, when he has obtained what he wanted, they are grieved to find him just as devout a Buddhist or Shintoist as ever.

"The day has gone by when people of the Pacific Coast admired Japanese. At first they welcomed him, after an unpleasant experience with the Chinese. Neither Oriental is a favorite, but if Californians were compelled to choose between them they would prefer the Chinaman. The Chinaman flocks by himself, and never 'butts in' where he is not wanted. He is usually a man of his word, and after making a hard bargain he will keep it. He does not quarrel with outsiders. His hatchet and pistol are exercised almost exclusively in his own highbinder scraps, which concern the whites not at all.

"The Jap as he is found and developed on this coast, is often a trickster, quarrelsome, totally unreliable, and otherwise offensive. No doubt that the Jap in an American community is far from being the quaint, cleanly, honest, smiling little fellow he is pictured to be at home. There is enough of the Malay in him to keep him at cross purposes with the white man at all times. The less said of the Japanese women who infest San Francisco the better.

"Japanese immigration did not become a serious matter until about the time of the Spanish war. Japanese laborers were then imported into Hawaii. At first the Hawaiian sugar planters were delighted with the little brown men. They thought they were ideal laborers, until the camps became little hells on earth, with continual squabbles. As the Japs increased in number they became more insolent and made life unbearable for all other laborers. Now the Hawaiians are anxious to get rid of the Japs, who are pouring in and making themselves exceedingly offensive. Since the Russo-Japanese war the little men are very conceited. It is no uncommon thing in Hawaii, and even in California, to hear a Jap boast that the Americans dare not exclude him. He is sure his country can whip the United States or any other country. This is a fine sentiment, abstractly considered, but its avowal on frequent occasions in mixed company is not conducive to peace on earth."

The entire result of a review of the Japanese identifies them as a people which it is to the ad-

vantage of Americans to keep as far away as possible.

United States Consul Miller says: "Fifty per cent of the Japanese who come before the American surgeons prior to embarking to San Francisco are affected with trachoma, that terrible malady peculiar to the Oriental. The disease is very easily communicated; any one coming in contact with the towel used by an infected person is liable to be made a victim." Notwithstanding such precautions as are taken at both ends of the voyage, this disease is well in evidence on the Pacific Coast.

It is not a question whether we want to be good to the Jap or treat him with respect; it is not a question whether he is a willing worker and a bright and diligent imitator; it is not whether he wants education at our expense or not; in fact, it is not at all a question as to what he wants. The only question is, "Do the American people want him?" If this question is answered in the negative, and it unquestionably will be, as a result of the sweeping investigation and agitation encouraged by the President's message, then the principal business of all good citizens is to move for legislation to fit the end sought.

It is a sweet and philanthropic design, put forward by some sentimentalists, for our people to cultivate and educate all the peoples the sun shines on. The eleemosynary idea of raising all others to our own standards is certainly a very commendable one, but it lacks the essentials which look toward success. The opening up of our ports to a practically free immigration of Japanese with the hopeful purpose in view of cultivating them among our people, is a sort of planned activity which, when compared with the generally condemned acts of the individual spendthrift (who merely throws away his money) makes the latter appear as shrewd and designing financiering. The wholesale plan of benevolence, if allowed to become operative, would result in an expense bill almost beyond computation in money. But the gradual dragging down of our economic and moral standards to the Oriental basis presents a probable cost and net loss beyond the calculation of money or price.

It must be borne in mind that wherever and whenever the white man comes in competition with the Asiatic, the white man goes to certain industrial and moral defeat. And have we not now among us people who might be and could be bettered—people who give promises of good citizenship and hope for benefit to our country? If it is conceded that the Japanese must be educated and enlightened at our expense, let us send to Japan a corps of school teachers and technical instructors, men of knowledge, to assist the Japanese on their upward course, and forward their interests in making "Asia for Asiatics"; and at the same time assist in preserving the white man's country for the white man. But as for freely admitting the Japanese into the United States, to degrade our people in industrial competition, and to reduce our social standard by personal contact and association, let us see to it that it is not done.

It is the misfortune—it is the hard fate of the people of the Pacific Coast, and particularly of California, to be baited and bored by a persistent stream of Orientals, fitted by birth and experience to achieve strength to undergo continuous labor with a minimum of food and clothing. First it was the Chinese; now it is the Japanese; soon it will be the Hindoos. The latter are already invading the Pacific Coast on the north, and have awakened a strong remonstrance from the Canadian authorities and people.

The question of Japanese competition in industry is not one of fear or favor, but of physical endurance. Centuries of racial submission and deprivation have made it possible for a Japanese to now live on much less than one-half the amount necessary to properly support a white man. With unrestricted immigration, a practical Japanese control of numerous and valuable industries must soon ensue, to be

THE Clothiers of San Francisco

FOR HONEST VALUES
—TRADE WITH US—

ROOS BROS.

Fillmore at
O'Farrell

Van Ness at
Bush

Your Credit Is Good For An Irrigated Farm



The cream of the famous Glenn ranch is now on sale in 10 acre tracts. Now in grain and to be planted to alfalfa for the benefit of the purchaser. \$1.50 cash per acre and \$1.50 per month per acre is the only payment. Four years will give you the land. Get our "Home-finder." C. M. WOOSTER, 702 Market St.

Whether your treat or the other fellow's—it's a treat to drink

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Mar. is green on white.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, unions and societies solicited.

Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00
Resources - - - \$5,025,939.09

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

Branch at 3039 Sixteenth Street
Branch at 624 Van Ness Avenue

Fredericksburg BEST BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

followed by the control of virtually all enterprises on the Pacific Coast. As the Japanese increase in number, the white man must be crowded out and crowded back, to take up a more active and mutual degrading competition against the white man of the Eastern States. So far as the Pacific Coast is concerned, the white man's power will be broken, and he will be forced to take up his retreat back over the mountains and plains whose privations he braved in order to carve from the bounties and resources of the West the advantages which we of the Pacific Coast now possess and enjoy.

The white man has advanced to the utmost limit of this continent. The Mongols across the Pacific, awakened by contact with the white man's civilization, recognize the fact that the Orientals must be either winners or losers—must dominate or be dominated—that the Asiatic repose of centuries can be no more.

History tells us that at no time has the Ethiopian race raised up a civilization for itself. The redmen in America made some advances toward culture in Mexico and Peru. The yellow race established despotisms and semi-barbarism in Asia. But wherever the standard of morals, of truth and of life have been the highest—where liberty has been both a means and an end—there has been the country of the white man.

This impending struggle is not only the meeting of national antagonistic forces occupying the fringing shores of the Pacific; it is not only the contest of America against Japan; it is not only the struggle of a free and liberal people against the fanatical forces of a monarchy just emerging from feudalism, but it is the opening rattle of a war whose result, through peace or force, is to answer the question, "Shall the White Man Rule the World?"

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

At the Board meeting held on March 17, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Miss Nita Wanda and F. F. Lee were admitted to membership by initiation, and Miss Frankie Tice, of Local No. 99, Portland, Oregon, on transfer. Applications for membership of Miss E. Baldwin, Miss V. Baldwin, J. Olivier, A. E. Verdier and G. Widder were laid over one week.

Mr. V. Paris has been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. Thos. Lowans, Sr., has been suspended from membership on account of failure to pay the fine of \$25.00 imposed by the Board of Directors on March 3rd.

Request has been made for the classification of Mission Opera Hall, Valencia street, near Sixteenth. The Board of Directors will classify the hall on March 24.

Dues for the first quarter of 1908, also death assessments Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are now due and payable before April 1, 1908, to Financial Secretary Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street. The death assessments—25 cents each—have been levied on account of the deaths of late members in good standing—W. H. Muller, L. A. Alvey, C. Schmitz and G. Walker, Sr., making the total amount payable for dues and assessments \$2.50 per member, members on transfer being exempt from payment of the assessments.

Mr. Paul Kedro is reported seriously ill in this city and his friends are arranging for his removal to a more favorable climate. Oakland Lodge, No. 16, T. M. A., of which Mr. Kedro is a member, has in particular greatly assisted throughout his prolonged illness and merits the warmest praise for its sympathetic action.

Mr. Theodore Mansfeldt, the well-known cellist and member of Local No. 6, who has been located in Denver, Colo., for the past three years, is reported in the best of health and enjoying well-deserved success in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Mansfeldt, or "Teddy," as he is familiarly known to his many local friends, has lately instituted the Mansfeldt String Quartet, which promises to eventually become a noteworthy organization in the city of Denver.

The Board of Directors has decided to adjourn future meetings at 1:30 p. m., whenever the volume of business requiring attention shall render an adjournment at that hour advisable. Meetings of the Board are set for 11 a. m. each Tuesday, and the amount of matter handled by the Board of late has resulted in many recent meetings lasting about four hours each. As it is probable that the work of the Board will in the future increase rather than lessen, it has been considered advisable to hold several meetings each week in such an event rather than to unduly prolong the customary weekly meetings on Tuesdays.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Callaghan have been very unfortunate in suffering the loss of their youngest daughter, aged one and a half years, who died on March 15. The sympathy of the membership is extended to the bereaved parents.

The following clipping from the editorial page of the New York Post of February 25, has a humorous phase that will possibly be appreciated by, and interest members of the M. M. P. U.:

"The Taft movement was expected to be one of the most exquisite parts of our quadriennial political symphony. The conductor took his seat a year or so ago, a big stick in one hand, a brotherless spear in the other, rapped for attention and the performance began. But something was evidently wrong. The most charitable assumption is that a mistake was made in distributing the parts. When the moment came for the Taft theme to be developed—a noble theme of round and rollicking phrases, sustained on simple harmonies—it was discovered that many of the instruments were playing something else. First violin Parsons was right, but all the other New York violinists fiddled vigorously at a motif suggestive of the sibilant of the wind in a set of dark whiskers. The discord was so painful and the musicians so obstinate that the conductor had to order Parsons, who was, of course, nearest, to play the Hughes theme, too. Then there was a passage—oh, a wonderful passage—on the woodwinds, a soft Southern melody, suggestive of everglades, and cotton fields, and broad plantation verandas, and postmasterships, and all such tender memories. But in the middle of it a piccolo from Florida began to squeak out an air altogether different, and an oboe from Georgia joined in most distressingly. Cannon, the Illinois harper, was all the while plucking wild, weird strains from his instrument, while a rollicking drinking song came from the bassoon, in the hands of an eminent performer named Fairbanks, and trombonist Foraker played a fanfare all of his own every few minutes. Now, as if there had not been trouble enough with the anti-Taft members of the orchestra, certain Wisconsin musicians, after receiving positive instructions through Kapellmeister Vorys that they need not play the Taft motif any longer, refused to stop, and went on making horrible discords among the La Follette French horns."

MAILERS.

At the last regular meeting, San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, nominated its Past President, John F. Garvey, for Vice-President of the Mailers' Trade District Union. It also decided to assess the membership two per cent. of their total earnings each week for the purpose of raising an arbitration fund.

After an experience of over twenty years with paper patterns, we dropped those made by the pattern trust and now offer the PEERLESS PATTERNS as the newest, up-to-date and most perfect fitting. Use the Peerless once and you will always use it. J. W. Evans, agent, 1658 O'Farrell street, near Fillmore.



Chas. Lyons London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy
1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

Axminster
9x12 feet **Rugs** 9x12 feet

\$18.50

**You know the kind—
always \$27.00, some-
times \$30.00, depends
on the store.**

STERLING
FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood has recently addressed a letter to subordinate unions requesting assistance in the work of preparing the roll of members of the I. T. U. who are eligible for old age pensions. The members of No. 21 who may desire to have their applications considered are requested to place themselves in communication with the local Secretary. The old age pension law, summarized, is as follows: Age of eligible applicant, sixty years; continuous membership in I. T. U., twenty years; amount of weekly pension, \$4; source of revenue for fund, one-half of one per cent on earnings of membership, payable monthly. The qualifications of applicants: Age, sixty years, or over; twenty years' membership, in continuous good standing; inability to secure sustaining employment; no other adequate means of support and earnings of less than \$4 in any one week. All applications for the pension must be made on the forms provided by the International Typographical Union. The payment of pensions will begin August 1, 1908.

The New York Typographical Union, at its February meeting, instructed its officers to request the co-operation of other unions in an effort to repeal section 109, General Laws, I. T. U., otherwise known as the "priority law." The purpose of New York Union is to have the matter submitted to a referendum vote, which may be ordered by the Executive Council at the request of fifty local unions. It is believed by those who advocate the repeal of this section that if the matter was placed before the referendum the membership would vote to repeal the law. It is conceded that in the larger unions the law cannot be enforced outside the newspaper offices. The intent of the priority law, when first adopted, was to remedy the evil of partiality in giving out situations, but it is apparent that the law has been only partially successful in this respect. In such places where the principle of priority has been carried out to its full extent the results are baneful, inasmuch as the members at the bottom of the list, except in times when business is extremely brisk, are absolutely debarred from obtaining employment. The writer of these notes was one of the early advocates of priority, but after watching the operation of the law for several years is now convinced that the evils that are growing up under the system are more to be dreaded than the conditions that prevailed prior to the application of the law. Section 109 should be repealed and local unions should be restricted in the matter of extending the application of the priority principal, which, in its last analysis, means that each local union shall be a kingdom unto itself and each situation holder a monarch for the time being. It is to be hoped that No. 21 will indorse the request of Big Six to place the matter before the people.

Some time ago the chairmen of the larger chapels were furnished with petition blanks requesting the signatures of our members who favor the enactment of a more rigid law excluding Asiatic labor from this country. Quite a number have failed to make returns to the Secretary-Treasurer. It is desired to close the matter and chairmen will please take notice.

At the first regular meeting of the new Richmond-Martinez Typographical Union, No. 597, held in Richmond, Sunday, March 8, the following officers were installed by Organizer George E. Mitchell of San Francisco: President, H. F. Sofge; Vice-President, D. C. Campbell; Secretary-Treasurer, F. G. Fall; Reading Clerk, Mrs. W. A. Strong; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. E. Jennings; Executive Committee, H. F. Sofge, D. C. Campbell, W. C. Rawson. Secretary Beatty of Oakland was present and at the close of the meeting gave a very encouraging talk to the members. Organizer Mitchell also helped along the good cause by giving a brief history of things typographical that had occurred in his jurisdiction during the past few months. Mr. Mitchell is an

able and interesting speaker and his address was a good heart-to-heart talk with the boys. He has the happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time. No. 597 starts out unusually well, and freighted with the best wishes of all. The members are all old-timers, hence success is assured. Following are the charter members: H. F. Sofge, H. E. Jennings, Mrs. W. A. Strong, M. J. Neckel, F. G. Fall, W. C. Rawson, R. V. Stanfield, B. E. Stotts, E. C. Ebsen, F. E. Jenks. Scale negotiations with the employers have been concluded with satisfaction to all.

The next meeting of No. 21 will take place on Sunday, March 29, at 2 p. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Many matters of interest to the membership will be presented for consideration and a large attendance is expected.

Among the arrivals during the past week were F. W. Linder, Minneapolis; B. C. Johnson, Victoria; E. L. Gamble, Seattle; Harry James, Salt Lake; H. F. Young, C. Sheridan and George B. Crow, San Jose. The departures for the week included A. C. Farewell, Bert Wells, Charles R. Cissna, James E. Nugent, W. S. Beach.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee is sure to maintain the high prestige of this popular place of amusement for it reaches an excellence which is very seldom attained in vaudeville. Master Gabriel will be seen in the one-act comedy by Al Lamar, entitled "Auntie's Visit." Master Gabriel is excellently supported by George Ali who impersonates the famous dog, Spike. George B. Snyder and Harry Buckley, musical comedians; Bertha Pertina, toe and eccentric dancer, and Ida O'Day, a very gifted singer, will also promote the enjoyment of the audiences. It will be the last week of Olympia Desvall and her trained ponies, Carroll & Cooke, the Montrose Troupe and of Clayton White and Marie Stuart. A new series of imported Motion Pictures will terminate the performance.

Our Tailoring Is a Little Better Than Is Necessary

Our Suitings are advanced, smart, nobby. Many of them cannot be had in other stores.

In design we are exclusive, and thorough workmanship is shown in every stitch.

"POSITIVELY THE BEST FOR THE MONEY"

That's what our customers say about the garments we make. Better come in now and look over our Spring Suitings.

McDonald & Collett

The Mission Elite Tailors

2184-86 Mission St. near 18th



This is the Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.
Ryan Bros., 3495 Twentieth St.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

FOUR BIG STORES



ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street on the 14th inst., and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 8:15 p. m.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Hon. E. A. Hayes, acknowledging receipt of information submitted to him by the League, and advising of having appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the Bill in Japanese Exclusion; received and filed. From the White House, acknowledging receipt of the Memorial adopted by the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America, and advising that the same would be called to the attention of the President; received and filed. From Delegate A. S. Alexander (who is in the southern part of the State), submitting a report in reference to the conditions of Asiatic labor in the vicinity of Azusa; received and referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics. From Mr. E. H. Snedaker, acknowledging receipt of the League's publications, etc.; received and filed. From General Custer Council, Junior Order U. A. M., in reference to donations to the League; received and filed. From many educational institutions, debating societies and individuals throughout the States of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and New York, requesting information, publications, etc.; received and requests complied with.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

T. McCarthy, salary	\$15.00
Jas. D. Grahame, salary	15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary	35.00
Postage	7.00
Office rent, ending March 31st (2 months)....	80.00
Organized Labor Publishing Co., printing proceedings for Dec., Jan. and Feb., also 1 ream Manila paper	83.50
Commercial Supply Co.	11.65
Typewritorium, two months' services and typewriter ribbons	2.00
Western Towel Company	1.00
H. S. Crocker Co.35

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported having attended to all routine work, promptly answering all communications requesting information, and the sending out of several hundred of the League's publications and leaflets throughout the country. The report was received.

COMMITTEES—All committees reported progress.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—The matter concerning the admission of a large amount of lithographic material being received by the Collector of Customs without bearing the imprint of the country from whence it came, was, on motion, laid over indefinitely.

In the matter relative to the action of the School Board of Sausalito concerning the admission of a Korean pupil of advanced age, Board received a progressive report.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion of Delegate Summers, and unanimously concurred in by all members of the Board, it was decided that Delegate Jas. D. Grahame who is about to attend a convention in the City of Stockton, be requested to further the work of the League at the conclusion of the convention, the League defraying the necessary expenses thereto.

The Secretary submitted a letter drafted by the President of the League in reference to renewed agitation on the Asiatic Exclusion Bill, which was read, and it was unanimously agreed that 3,000 copies of same be immediately printed and forwarded to all institutions and branch Leagues throughout the country.

The following contributions were received during the week:

Federated Trades of San Jose.....	\$ 6.50
Excavators, Street and Concrete Workers, No. 85	7.50
Martha Washington Council, D. of L.....	2.90
Stage Employees No. 33 of L. A.....	.75
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	20.00
Fishermen's Union	20.00
Carpenters No. 1640	5.00
Marin County B. T. C.....	1.70

Sailors of the Pacific.....	30.00
Amalgamated Carpenters	20.00
Carpenters No. 483	16.85
Starr King Council	3.00
Plumbers No. 442	9.00
San Francisco Building Trades Council.....	300.00
Riggers and Stevedores	12.50
Plumbers, of Redlands	2.42
Varnishers and Polishers	16.60
Carpenters No. 1082	8.20
Lincoln Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.....	2.35
Carpenters No. 22	22.85
Molders No. 164	6.50

There being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet at the usual hour and place, March 21, 1908, unless otherwise specially called. Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of March are now due and payable. Organizations are earnestly requested to contribute promptly.

EMPLOYERS MAY COMBINE, SAYS COURT.

Holding that an agreement among employers to fight labor unions was not contrary to public policy, and that such an agreement might be necessary sometimes to prevent delay in building operations, Justice Greenbaum of New York City last week decided that four bonds given by the Thompson-Starrett Company to the Building Trades Employers' Association as a guarantee that the company would not hire union carpenters in 1905, after the association had declared a lockout against the members of that trade, should be forfeited. It appeared from the evidence that when unions in the building trades were threatening to strike against the building employers, the employers formed their association, with a constitution, by-laws and a board of governors empowered to discipline any member that did not live up to the rules and regulations. All the members of the association were required to give bonds to do what the board of governors said.

After the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters struck the board of governors passed a resolution forbidding any of the members of the employers' association to hire any of the members of that union. It appeared that the Thompson-Starrett Company obeyed the order until January, 1905, when it served notice on the association that it would hire union carpenters, and did so, in violation of the agreement.

The Thompson-Starrett Company had a hearing before a committee of the association and was expelled and the bonds were declared forfeited. Then William H. McCord, president of the association, entered suit in behalf of the association to recover the amount of the bonds.

The Thompson-Starrett Company set up the defense that making such an agreement as it had with the association was beyond its corporate powers, and that such an agreement ought not to be enforced because it stifled competition, and was therefore against public policy.

OPPOSED TO OVERTIME.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, closing the argument for the eight-hour bill before the House Committee on Labor in Washington emphatically contradicted the assertion that had been made before the committee by employers that workingmen as a rule were in favor of working overtime if they received extra pay for it. He claimed that the representatives of some of the employers who had appeared before the committee during these hearings had been instrumental in securing legislation that practically has made outlaws of union workmen. Asked by Mr. Vreeland to explain his meaning, Mr. Gompers said: "The suits that have been brought against the organizations of labor and which have reached final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States have outlawed the ordinary actions of labor organizations that had been regarded as lawful until those decisions were rendered."

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

530 HAIGHT ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

**WUNDER
BEER**

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL**On Your Printing**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union concern.

PRINTING
ANYTHING FROM A CARD TO A BOOK

BADGES
BANNERS
LAPEL
BUTTONS

WE PRINT THE
LABOR
CLARION

PHONE
2222
JAN. 1908

WALTER N.

BRUNT Co.

391 JESSIE ST.

AT FIFTH, S. F.
OPP. U. S. MINT

SUPREME COURT VS. LABOR UNIONS.

Five recent decisions of the Courts of the United States have caused great excitement and discussion among members of labor unions, says the *Star* of this city. They should cause excitement and discussion among business men who prefer peace rather than war, and they are worthy of far more attention than has been given to them by the newspapers.

They are decisions that hark back more than a century, and are seemingly based upon the assumption that laboring men have no rights, industrial or political, that either courts or employers are bound to respect. Such decisions cannot stand. They have been compared—or some of them have been compared—with the Dred-Scott decision, for which Taney and other members of the Supreme Court have been so much abused.

A fair-minded man who reads the Dred-Scott decision must admit that it was strictly in accordance with law, with the morality of which the court had nothing to do. But the recent decisions, striking at the very heart of the labor movement, are decisions that either upset laws of Congress, or without warrant of law abolish rights guaranteed by the Constitution, or twist a law of Congress, enacted to prevent oppression of the people by monopolies, so as to make it apply to labor unions.

There may or may not be significance in the fact that these deadly decisions have been rendered in a period of industrial depression, when almost 9 per cent of the union laborers of the country are out of employment on account of conditions that they had no part in bringing about, and when such decisions come with more crushing force than if they had been rendered during a time of industrial activity.

The five decisions have been thus tersely stated by Henry George, Jr., in a series of articles entitled "Five Deadly Blows at Labor: Government by the Courts":

"First in sequence of effect was the annulment of the employers' liability act, known as the Act of July 11, 1906. The decision was rendered January 6, and only three of the nine Justices composing the United States Supreme Court dissented.

"Second, on January 27, the Erdman act, prohibiting employers engaged in interstate commerce from dismissing union men, was declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional; six Judges affirming, two dissenting, and one, Mr. Justice Moody, not participating.

"Third, February 3, in the Loewe or Danbury Hatter case, a unanimous court declared the boycott a conspiracy in restraint of trade, subjecting the boycotters to action for threefold the damages sustained by the boycotted, and also to punishment under the criminal features of the Sherman anti-trust act, the maximum penalty of which is a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for one year.

"Fourth in sequence of effect, but earlier than any of the others in date—occurring December 17 last—was an order by Mr. Justice Gould, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the Buck's Stove case, defining a boycott as a conspiracy and temporarily enjoining President Gompers and many others named and unnamed, from naming the Buck Stove Company in print or 'in any other manner,' in connection with a boycott.

"Fifth in this order, but first in date—occurring November 26, 1907—was an injunction issued in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of West Virginia by Mr. Justice Dayton, in response to an ex-parte statement and petition by the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company. The order enjoined John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, and a multitude of other named and unnamed persons from interfering 'in any manner whatsoever, either by threats, violence, intimidation, persuasion or entreaty, with any person * * * who has contracted with and is in the actual services of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company.'"

It is not strange that these decisions have made a tremendous sensation in labor-union circles. It would be strange if they had not. For if they stand

as the "supreme law of the land"—enacted by the courts but not by Congress—the treasuries of labor unions are at all times subject to raids by the predatory interests, and union labor must henceforth wear muzzles and gags.

It is to be noted that while the Supreme Court of the United States declares that a boycott of labor union men against an employer is a crime, it legalizes a boycott of employers against labor union men!

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, deserves great praise for the manly and law-abiding position he has taken in regard to these decisions, especially in the Hatters' case, and in the injunction case against himself. He protests against their injustice, as he should protest; but he says labor union men must abide by and accept them until "the supreme law of the land" as made by the Federal courts is changed.

The *American Federationist* for March contains a symposium on the Hatters' case, written by twenty-five men, twenty-three of whom are officers of labor unions, the other two writers being ex-United States Senator Henry W. Blair and Professor John Bascom.

It is worthy of note that not one of the contributions to this symposium is of an "incendiary" character. There are no threats of revolution, no talk of overturning the Government, no assertions that "we will do as we damn please," no charges that the Federal courts are corrupt. The decisions are treated with all the courtesy they deserve.

These decisions remind us forcibly of Jefferson's declaration that "the Federal courts are the sappers and miners of the Constitution." They remind us of the wisdom of the Constitutional Convention in refusing to place in the Constitution a provision permitting the Supreme Court to nullify a law of Congress; and they remind us of the unwisdom of Congress in not putting a stop to that business when a law of Congress was first nullified by the Court.

The most striking thing about the symposium in the *American Federationist* is the one thing overlooked by all the writers. They discuss means by which labor unions may be rescued from the trap in which the Federal courts have placed them—but not one mentions the one thing that the predatory interests and the enemies of labor unions most fear, the initiative and referendum!

Labor union leaders and members propose to combat these adverse decisions in a decent, orderly and law-abiding manner; and it is to their credit that they take that position. They propose to have Congress enact laws for the protection of laboring men.

Congress should do that. But what guaranty is there that after the new legislation has been enacted the Federal courts will not set it aside as "unconstitutional"? There is no guaranty, and it is a mere guess what the courts will hold in regard to a particular law. A case might arise in which a President, conscious and convinced of the injustice and wholly strained nature of a decision, might say: "The Court has rendered its decision; now let the Court enforce its own decision without the aid of the Executive."

To use that power would establish a dangerous precedent; and we have had more than enough dangerous precedents set by Presidents. In the case of the Taff-Vale decision in England, similar to the Loewe decision of the Supreme Court, the labor unions went into politics, elected their own members of Parliament, and thus had enacted a law overturning the decision.

But in England no court can overturn a law of Parliament. There the law of Parliament is the supreme law of the land; here the decision of the Supreme Court is "the supreme law of the land," even though our Constitution does not give to any court the power of legislation.

The *Star* believes that labor unions should "go into politics" for the initiative and referendum, not for offices. The holding of offices will not cut the claws of the predatory interests; but their claws can be cut and their teeth pulled when the people have the initiative and referendum.

Spring Styles

Before you order your Spring Suit elsewhere, call and examine our stock—get our prices—examine our made-up Suits. See our modern workshop and modern store, and note our moderate prices.



FIRST-CLASS UNION TAILORS
EMPLOYED

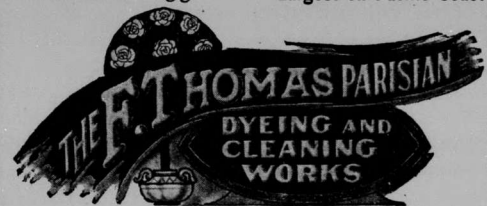
Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Open Saturday Evenings until 10 o'clock
Seventh & Market
Tel. Market 3306

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process
Men's Suits in 48 Hours
PHONE US—MARKET 1620

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....1,428,855.93
Deposits December 31, 1907.....36,907,687.50
Total Assets.....39,529,434.87

Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Godfellow & Bells, General Attorneys.

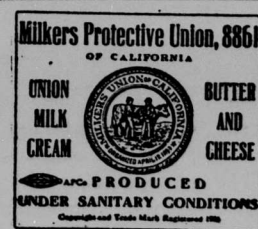
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

UNION MEN
and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



LABOR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

One of the most important meetings of representatives of organized labor ever held in this country opened in Washington, D. C., on last Monday, when over 200 representatives of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as well as representatives of several of the railway organizations, assembled at the invitation of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to discuss the situation in which the recent anti-union decisions of the Supreme Court places the labor unions.

At this writing a full report of the proceedings of the conference is not at hand, but a press dispatch of the 19th inst. states that a committee composed of President Gompers of the A. F. of L., W. R. Farley of the United Mine Workers of North America, P. J. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Street and Electrical Railway Employees, Joseph Valentine, Eighth Vice-President of the American Federation, C. N. Barnett of the American Society of Equity, and T. C. Parsons of the International Typographical Union, waited on Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Fairbanks and presented to these officials a memorial requesting certain legislation, the principal feature of the memorial relating to the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law. The brief press report gives the following synopsis of the petition:

"We submit for consideration two provisions amendatory of the Sherman anti-trust law, which originally were a part of the bill during the stages of its consideration by the Senate and before its final passage, and which are substantially as follows:

"That nothing in said act (the Sherman anti-trust law) is intended nor shall any provision be enforced to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without stock to be members of such organizations.

"That nothing in said act (the Sherman anti-trust law) is intended nor shall any provision be enforced to apply to any arrangements, agreements or combinations among persons engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits made with a view to enhancing the price of their own agriculture or horticultural products."

"We hope for prompt recognition on the part of Congress, of the wage-workers' reasonable and moderate representations in this important matter.

In addition, the other most important measures which labor urges are:

"The bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions, and the employers' liability bill.

"The bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all Government employees and those employed upon work for the Government whether by contract or sub-contractor.

"It is clearly an unwarranted assumption on the part of the courts or others to place the voluntary associations of the workers in the same category as

trusts and corporations owning stocks and organized for profit."

The same press report, as well as several other Washington reports given out since the Supreme Court decision in the Hatters' case, state that President Roosevelt is preparing a special message to Congress in which he will recommend that legislation be immediately enacted to exempt labor organizations, as well as other voluntary organizations, from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law; that an employers' liability law be enacted that will meet the objections raised by the Supreme Court in its recent decision declaring this beneficent measure unconstitutional, and it is even said that he will recommend legislation that will to some extent correct the abuse of government by injunction.

Were it not for the fact that a Presidential election is near at hand, and the leading candidate of the dominant party is the choice of the President, and also has an injunction record as a Federal Judge that has been severely criticized by labor unionists, we would be inclined to believe that the memorial presented Thursday will receive no more consideration than was given the famous "Labor's Bill of Grievances" nearly two years ago. That the President may be counted on under the circumstances to make strong recommendations for remedial legislation seems quite probable, but whether Speaker Cannon, the open foe of the labor organizations, can be whipped into line and agree to have this legislation pass the House this session is another question. Again, there is the Senate, and the "interests" represented there, to contend with. It is an old trick in election years for the House to pass legislation generally demanded by the people and then bury it in the Senate. The Congressmen seeking re-election then go to their constituents and "point with pride" to their record, probably meanwhile taking a slap at the dilatory Senate, but the legislation never "comes through."

The present situation, however, is of such a grave character that it is inconceivable that the powers that be will attempt to ignore our appeals for remedial legislation. It may be that the politicians are convinced that "our bark is worse than our bite," as they have frequently told us in the past, but if they act accordingly at the present juncture it is more than probable that they will be sorely disappointed men after the votes are counted in November.

The special committee appointed by the Labor Council two weeks ago to consider the injunction question will make an important report this evening, and this, together with such recommendations as the Washington conference of labor union officials may make, will undoubtedly command the united support of the labor unionists of this vicinity. The interest aroused throughout the country by these recent Supreme Court decisions is intense, and it seems certain that any practicable plan designed to secure redress that may be formulated by the labor conference now in session will receive stronger support than has ever heretofore been given by the rank and file.

Nearly every railroad management in Chicago has served notice of the cancellation of existing schedules relative to the pay of telegraphers, and have asked for a conference respecting a new agreement.

Orders have been issued to the engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the Pittsburgh district to resume all construction work on improvements started last fall.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill, carrying an increase of salaries for letter-carriers was passed by the House of Representatives on March 11.

The Erie Railroad has officially notified its boiler-makers and boilermakers' helpers that their wages will be reduced 10 per cent.

TO BOOM UNION-LABEL PRODUCTS.

The following has been received during the week from President Gompers of the A. F. of L.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1908.

Dear Sir and Brother: The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the President of the A. F. of L. be authorized to call a conference of five members consisting of one person from each of five label organizations to meet in Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable in conjunction with the President, to devise ways and means to best promote the advancement of the use of and demand for union-label products, and the publishing of a label law digest."

In conformity with the above, the conference was held in this city on February 12, the International Typographical Union, the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, the Cigarmakers' International Union, the United Hatters of North America, and the United Garment Workers of America being represented; the undersigned representing the American Federation of Labor.

The conference authorized the undersigned to communicate with the International Unions, State Federations of Labor, the City Central Bodies, the Labor Press, and Organizers urging that in view of the recent court decisions, that a special and continued effort be made to create a greater demand for union labor and union label products; that the officers of the international unions shall transmit copy of this circular letter to their respective local unions; that the City Central Bodies be urged to inaugurate a system of public lectures and entertainments with stereopticon views, for the purpose of creating a greater demand for union labor and union label products, and that the organizers shall be specially active in this line of work.

It is earnestly hoped that the above matter will be given your prompt and continued attention and that all organized labor will heartily unite in this effort to create a greater demand for union labor and union label products.

Asking you to keep me advised as to what is doing along these lines, and with every wish for success, I am, fraternally yours, SAML. GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

As a result of their activity the trade unions of Ohio have secured the passage of two bills in the present session of the Legislature which are of practical benefit, the Reynolds Child Labor Bill and the Metzger Employers' Liability Bill. The first one, fathered by Representative Reynolds, a member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists, provides that no child under fourteen years of age can be employed, and none under sixteen employed over eight hours per day; and the Metzger Bill is in substance the same as the National Employers' Liability Act. There is also a good prospect for the passage of an Initiative and Referendum bill. And yet the trade unions of Ohio, as a body, have not taken the active interest which they should have done, for their possibilities in securing necessary legislation has never been approached by the results secured.

By a decree entered in the Superior Court of Rhode Island on March 7, M. Benjamin, doing business at Nos. 43-45 South Main street, Providence, is permanently enjoined and restrained from using the label or facsimiles of the label of the United Garment Workers of America on garments manufactured or sold by him, or upon his billheads, cards, stationery or other advertising matter. He is ordered to destroy all billheads, cards and stationery in his possession bearing an imprint of the label. The suit was brought by William N. Wisner, national organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, for and on behalf of the organization, which has registered its label in Rhode Island. Charles Carroll appeared as counsel for the United Garment Workers.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

Our old friend, John P. Irish, continues to battle with words whenever the opportunity presents itself. Speaking in Oakland a short time ago against the consolidation of the cities about the Bay, he said: "Spur tracks in San Francisco are refused as a result of the domination of the express and draymen's union, which wishes to get its pay for hauling merchandise to the stores, and wants to get paid for hauling it away again. Business men come here (Oakland) because we have good people here. I don't want to live in San Francisco. I don't want to live with an 'unwhipped mob.'"

In one or two respects, John is not original. We have heard the term "unwhipped mob" before. It may mean much, and it may mean but little. We can form our own conclusions, and John is, perhaps, slightly prejudiced. His reference to the opposition to spur tracks is unkind. There are some citizens who have the mistaken (perhaps) idea that the streets belong to the people, and that it is necessary to always be on the alert to prevent their disappearance as public thoroughfares. Mr. Irish may have read that the last veto was indorsed by representatives of the mercantile interests for a variety of excellent reasons, and it was plainly shown that one of the down-town arteries was sought for the opportunity of running trains up and down. The teamsters have not opposed spur tracks into warehouses or when they are used for purposes other than the exclusion of the right to use the streets for every-day purposes. It sometimes happens, nay, very frequently, that the citizens of a municipality have superior rights over commercial interests. The dollar is large, but it is a medium in our civilization, and not the end. One of the best arguments yet presented against consolidation is that contained in the remark: "I don't want to live in San Francisco." John likes to work for us, though, as Naval Officer of the Port, at a very healthy salary. If it's a case of anti-consolidation or John, let's be anti!

* * *

During the labor controversies of last year, some wonderful editorials appeared in the papers. One is recalled by a similar statement in a later publication. It was to the effect that there is absolutely no economic reason for the eight-hour day, that the longer people worked the more they produced, and, consequently, the more wealth there was in the world. This is certainly the reverse of a brilliant argument. In the first place, men who work eight hours have more time not only for the duties of citizenship, but for self-improvement and recreation. As a consequence, the municipality gains from an economic standpoint, and when men and women have leisure they spend the time in different ways. It will be said, possibly, that the time isn't always used in the best way. That is true, but, after all, there isn't much difference between assailing the inner man with highballs in some club than there is in admiring the amber in a place devoid of frescoes and inlaid carpets. The bulk of the people have to be considered in this connection. Men with time are likely to read books or go to houses of amusement, or spend both leisure and money in a number of different ways. What is the result? There are various kinds of demands for legitimate purposes created. Men have to produce more books and sell them, actors are supported in the presentation of the drama, and it would be possible to continue the opportunities indefinitely. In this way the economic aspect is met. More work is required on the part of an innumerable host to provide facilities for improvement and enjoyment. It is a legitimate increase of output on the part of others, and the world moves on, and not backward.

The story about the extra wealth doesn't hold magnetic power for the every-day kind of man. He remembers when he spent all the time from sunrise to sundown producing goods, and he received less for his labors than he does under the eight-hour regime,

and possibly he labored more than six days a week. We are told that when times are dull it is because of "over-production," and when people are hungry and looking for work, when they want clothing and necessities, there is plainly something wrong with our system of living. On the one hand we read that there is too much production, on the other hand men and women are suffering for the want of those necessities that are over-produced! If those who toil received a share, or all, of the product for their extra toil, then there might be some attraction in the assertion against the shorter work-day. But they don't, and they never have. The trade organizations have been the one barrier against long hours and low pay, and the eight-hour day has enabled countless thousands the opportunity of adding their labor to that of their fellows. From an economic standpoint, it is justified by this fact alone.

* * *

From Los Angeles comes a suggestion from a union printer that the International Typographical Union might consider a plan to purchase a piece of land and erect a number of cottages thereon for the benefit of the old members of the craft who are married, thereby elaborating upon the Printers' Home idea and enabling those who have lived together to retain their family relations. There is merit in the suggestion. At present, the splendidly-equipped institution in Colorado Springs is, perhaps, deficient in this respect. Men who have fought the good fight of unionism and desire to end their days as a guest of their fellow printers, are unable to give up all that they may have in the world covered by the simple and yet all-powerful word "home." Of course the gentleman who writes the letter intimates that Southern California would be an appropriate place in which to locate such an annex, and he presents good reasons for his belief. Whether anything comes of the suggestion or not, the meat of this paragraph is contained in the ever-present desire to aid those who need assistance, to smooth over the rough places, to show that the trade union, while a business institution, has a heart for the aged and invalid, and it is hard to predict what may be the outcome of the Printers' Home in Colorado Springs. Other international bodies are talking about caring for those who need a helping hand. One organization appointed a special committee to investigate the workings of the union printers' pride, and from various sources come words of commendation on the initial work in the fraternal side of the movement.

Soon the old-age pension fund will be at the disposal of those who comply with the business-like requirements of the law, and in this plan of relief there is further evidence of the spirit that keeps trade unionism a vital power in the community. The gentleman from Los Angeles states that his cottage idea would enable the widow of a printer to care for her minor children until they were ready to help in the struggle of life. There are many good points in the scheme, and they are worth thinking over.

* * *

After all is said and done, one fact stands out prominently as a result of the car strike of last year: the union is the only means to combat the lowering of wages. An arbitration board had rendered a decision some time previous to the strike, covering the salaries of employees. Readers will remember that Mr. Calhoun declared himself as able to get all the men he needed at twenty-five cents an hour, and that he was going to pay that price. Some of the weekly papers referred to the facts from different angles, but not one of them commented on the economic loss to the community in deliberately cutting wages about eight cents an hour simply because it was possible to "get all the men needed." There was no doubt of the ability of the street railroad company to pay good money. That was both admitted and evident. The arbitration board having fixed a minimum rate, it would seem reasonable to most men to consider that rate as binding,

particularly in view of the living handicaps after the fire, even though a labor dispute placed the corporation in a position to do as it liked for the time being. There is nothing to prevent the head of a corporation paying recognized living wages, except the ability to get all the men needed. The latter, however, is not the best reason in the world. It breathes of selfishness and the purely commercial spirit, and is at variance with the best interests of any community, regardless of labor controversies.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, held its last regular meeting at the home of Mrs. J. J. Neeley, 1809 Stockton street. The following ladies were nominated for officers in the Woman's International Auxiliary: For President, Mrs. M. N. J. Crowley, Milwaukee; Vice-President, Mrs. John F. Lee, Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Rodgers, Boston, Mass. The election of officers will take place the second Tuesday in May. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, 400 35th avenue, Richmond District, March 23.

Mrs. F. E. Wixon, Secy.

BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS.

Blacksmiths Helpers' Union, No. 316, has elected the following officers: President, Frank Coughlin; Recording Secretary, George Furey; Treasurer, J. Hinton; Financial Secretary, Charles Brown; Delegates to Labor Council, Theodore Kettleton and I. C. Johnson; Delegates to Iron Trades Council, M. Berguein and I. C. Johnson. The by-laws of the Iron Trades Council were approved.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union by unanimous vote has rejected the proposition submitted by the Alaska Packers' Association which would result in a 15 per cent. reduction in the wage. The committee on wage scale was requested to confer again with the employers to arrange for more favorable terms. The Black Diamond branch has also rejected the amended scale submitted by the packers.

International Organizer O'Dell of the Boot and Shoe Workers, arrived in this city a few days ago. Mr. O'Dell is quite well known here, having made a protracted stay on his previous visit, about three years ago. He will visit all Coast towns where the Shoe Workers have locals before he returns East.

W. Kenney, Charles Anderson, W. O'Brien, George Kerr, A. Anderson, George Adams and George Reeves have been appointed by the Glass Blowers' Union to arrange for a picnic to be given at Fairfax Park during the latter part of May.

The benefit given by the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union to assist the widow and orphans of John Spellane, a member who was killed by a watchman who mistook him for a burglar, netted almost \$1000.

The Book Binders have been advised officially that there are now not more than 1000 members of the craft who have not been granted the eight hour day and these are still out on strike.

The Cooks' Union has decided to give a picnic and appointed Charles F. Fleishman, O. N. Henley and George Nixon a committee to arrange the details.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union will meet hereafter in the Labor Temple on the second and fourth Tuesdays, instead of every Saturday.

John O'Brien of Cleveland, former representative of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Ohio penitentiary on March 7. O'Brien was convicted of an assault with intent to maim George Riley, a non-union foreman, in a labor riot at Ashtabula harbor on February 5.

HOW FARLEY RULES HIS GANG.

The camp of 750 strike-breakers installed at Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia, by "Big Jim" Farley to crush the threatened strike on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, was suddenly and mysteriously broken up, under orders of Farley himself, and amid scenes of riot and bludgeoning.

According to the best evidence so far forthcoming, the reason for the unexpected abandonment of the camp lies in the street-car company's knowledge that the frightful conditions of the place were about to be exposed. But late at night the company gave out the statement that "the camp was broken up because it was decided that the men were no longer necessary."

Farley broke his camp of strike-breakers to the accompaniment of such brutal violence as has seldom been known. Three of the wounded are now in the Jewish hospital. The men recruited from the slums of half a hundred cities, many of them with police records, and as many more wanted by the police, preferred to fight rather than return to the metropolis.

But at 5 o'clock a special train from Reading, armed by Farley's picked men, drew into the famous summer resort that had been converted by the railroad into a guarded camp. Farley's picked men singled out 150 of the "campers," paid them off with \$27 each, and then ordered them to board the train.

They refused to go. At first they pleaded, declaring that returning to New York meant prison for some of them, and offered no hope to the others who had planned to make their way south for the winter.

But the agents of Farley brought out black jacks and the men were literally clubbed aboard the waiting train. Those who resisted were badly beaten. The rest tumbled in terror-stricken, when threatened with the revolvers of Farley's men.

When the train had been loaded, it started at once for New York. Two hours later a second special was on the way to cart them to New York. tumbled aboard. By 11 o'clock only 150 of the original 750 strike-breakers remained in camp and a last special was on the way to cart them to New York.

Meanwhile, however, more than a hundred of the strike-breakers had deserted. Fifty had slunk away from the filthy camp before Farley's order reached it. Even the \$3 a day which Farley had agreed to pay them could not induce the ill-fed, ragged men to stand longer the horrors of the camp. The other fifty broke for freedom as soon as they learned that all were to be sent back to New York. Farley's agents, with guns, guarded the park to keep deserters from escaping, but they were powerless. Only the show of armed force could terrorize the remaining hundreds. * * *

Rezin Orr, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, with other of the union officials, declared that he had positive information that many of the men at Willow Grove Park were ex-convicts, former thieves and thugs, and that the entire community was menaced by their presence. This he attributed to the fact that the men were deserting the camp in large numbers.

A reporter made an investigation of the camp of strike-breakers at Willow Grove and found conditions of the darkest viciousness and thuggery. Also statements were obtained from men who were led into the Farley service through need of work, but who deserted when they discovered the class of their associates, upon whom Farley placed the most dependence.

Surrounding the park, with its beautifully laid out grounds and picturesque structures, were armed guards recruited from the underworld of the larger cities of the United States. The men, as a rule, were low-browed, heavy-jawed, scowling apologies for manhood, who looked as though they had just stepped from the penitentiary, or would soon re-enter some such place.

These are Farley's picked men, who are said to receive a good round sum and the best of treatment from him, and upon whom he relies to prevent the poor wretches huddled in the Casino and other structures from making their escape.

A detour of the park, which covers about twenty acres revealed the fact that a guard-line had been drawn closely about the buildings.

The pickets are kept well supplied with food and drink. They are allowed freedom, too, for they are men that Farley trusts as much as such men can be trusted. They are permitted when off duty to go to Philadelphia.

But in pitiful contrast is the condition of the less fortunate strikebreakers—men who were lured by the promise of work—picked from New York's standing army of unemployed, by men who held out good food and money to them, only to snatch both away when they reached Willow Grove. Some, it is said, were drugged or made so intoxicated that their first realization of what had happened to them was when they awoke prisoners at Willow Grove.

One of these men who managed to escape and get back to his home in New York was B. F. Lindig, of No. 112 Lawrence street, Brooklyn. Another is Thomas L. Matthews of Boston. Both were bitter on account of their treatment at Farley's hands, and told corroborated stories of conditions that exist at Willow Grove Park. Matthews embodied his statement in an affidavit, which is as follows:

State of New York, County of New York—ss:

Thomas L. Matthews, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I was born in Charleston, Boston, Mass., and am 29 years of age. I now reside in the city of Chelsea, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and my address is 39 Winnisimmet Street. My occupation is that of a bartender. I was last employed by John Keenan, of No. 16 Howard Street, Boston, Mass. I left the employ of Keenan on December 9, 1907, and came to New York on the 18th day of December, 1907, for the purpose of looking for employment. I stopped at the Mills Hotel on Seventh Avenue. On December 20, 1907, I left the Mills Hotel about six o'clock in the morning intending to go to Shanley's restaurant on Broadway, near Forty-second Street, to obtain a position there as bartender.

On my way I dropped into a saloon on Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street. There I engaged in conversation with the bartender. I had my grip, containing some bartender's aprons, and shirts and other personal apparel. While talking with the bartender a young man, tall and spare, with a small black mustache, came in and greeted me in a friendly manner and tapped me on the shoulder and said: "Are you looking for a job?" I said that I was. He said: "I have got a good job for you just around the corner." I asked him what kind of work, and he said: "On the cars at \$3 a day." I went with him to a hall on Thirty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, followed him up two flights of stairs into a room filled with men, some of them asleep, others intoxicated and singing. I was taken over to a desk where sat a man by the name of Burr, also known as "Fitts" and "Goodman." He was said to be the foreman. He took my name and address.

I was then told to sit down and wait awhile. Nothing was said to me about a strike, or that I was to be a strikebreaker. I thought I was to work on the cars in New York city. Farley's name never was mentioned. None of the men I talked with in the hall said that they were to be shipped to Philadelphia for the purpose of breaking the threatened strike on the Traction Company's lines. I was handed a half pint of whiskey, and I noticed that about every other man in the room had a flask with a similar label. This was the last I knew of anything until I woke up on the train going through Trenton, N. J. I asked the conductor where we were going, and he said: "To Willow Grove," which is a pleasure park outside of Philadelphia, owned by

Styles

that please and
terms to suit.

NEW SUITS
WAISTS
SKIRTS and
COATS

O'REILLY

Cloak and Suit Co.

2045 MISSION STREET

C. H. PHILPOTT

Dealer in General Hardware, Builders'
Hardware and Mechanics' Tools

893 Mission St.

San Francisco

EAGLESON CO.

PACIFIC SHIRT CO.
AND WILSON CO.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock-Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore St. near O'Farrell St.
1158 Market St. near Jones

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento.

OPERATORS WANTED ON SHIRTS

TWO STORES

HANSEN & ELRICK

MEN'S FURNISHERS
AND HATTERS

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET

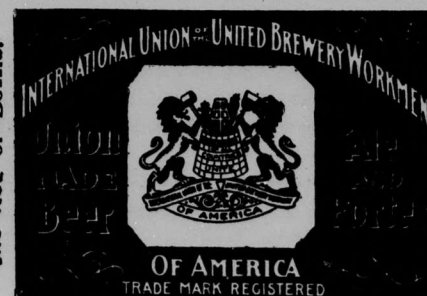
781 MARKET STREET

FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

GOLDEN GATE COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached
for silverware and picture premiums. Office
2401 Fillmore Street, San Francisco.

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



the Philadelphia Traction Company. The train did not go through Philadelphia, but stopped at Willow Grove. There were about five hundred and thirty men aboard, 100 of whom I learned were regularly employed by Farley permanently as strike-breakers. The other 400 had been picked up in New York, the same as myself. These 430 were called "suckers," to distinguish them from the Farley men.

We were taken to a summer pavilion which had been boarded up, and we were assigned to bunks. This was on December 20, 1907. It was then about 5:30 in the afternoon. The bunks were in tiers of three, with a little table and pail for each tier. We were given a supper, consisting of bread and butter and coffee. I found that the place was under guard and that it was impossible to get out. Guards were also stationed at all of the gates of the park armed with a pistol and a club. I found out that the man who accosted me at the saloon in New York with the promise of work was known as "Cohoes Red," said to be a safe blower, who had put in four years at Sing Sing.

The bunks of the "suckers" were loathsomely filthy, having been brought there from an old Salvation Army lodging house. They had on them an old mattress, with a blanket for covering.

At supper it was practically a fight, each man fighting for his dole of food. It soon developed that there was a gang among us known as the "Elmira gang," who boasted of having graduated from the Elmira reformatory. They consisted of pick-pockets, burglars and strong-arm men. They had bunks by themselves. During the night they stole clothing and baggage from the others. They also took one fellow's money and his watch.

At one time when I was outside our quarters, I came near enough to the camp of Farley's regulars to learn that several of Farley's lieutenants were boasting of old crimes and of having done time in various prisons.—*N. Y. American.*

ANTI-UNION DECISIONS OF EIGHT MONTHS.

August, 1907.—Judge Dean of Arizona issued an injunction forbidding Miners' Union No. 106, each of its officers, or anybody else connected with it, to make any effort to get workmen to join their strike, and especially commanding them to "desist" absolutely from writing or sending through the mails any written or printed card, circular or other communication conveying to any patron or prospective patron of the plaintiff any information of the miners' strike."

September, 1907.—A Vermont court issued an injunction forbidding the Quarrymen's Union to persuade any employe of the associated quarry owners to join their strike.

October, 1907.—The United States Circuit Court of Minnesota rendered a decision upholding a lower court in issuing an injunction forbidding the Brotherhood of Carpenters to carry out their resolution not to use materials manufactured in non-union factories.

October, 1907.—Judge Thompson of the United States Court of Ohio issued an injunction forbidding the International Pressmen's Union to pay benefits out of the union's funds, or to do anything to support their demand for an eight-hour day, and also forbidding them to take a referendum vote on the question of striking.

October, 1907.—Judge Dayton of the United States District Court of West Virginia issued an injunction forbidding the United Mine Workers to organize the employes of the Hitchman, Glendale and Richland Coal companies in that State.

November, 1907.—Judge Hazel of Buffalo issued an injunction forbidding the Switchmen's Union to take any action toward declaring a strike on the Lakawanna Railroad.

December, 1907.—A circuit court in Ohio wiped off the statute books of the State a law prohibiting

the employment of young boys at night work in the mills and factories.

December, 1907.—The Equity Court of the District of Columbia issued an injunction forbidding the American Federation of Labor to publish the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company as one of the firms that workingmen should not patronize.

January, 1908.—The United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the federal law making railway companies engaged in interstate commerce liable for damages in the case of employes killed or injured at their work, as the result of defective equipment or negligence of fellow servants.

January, 1908.—Judge Phillips of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, ordered the dissolution of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, on the ground that a labor union is a "labor trust," an unlawful combination in restraint of trade."

In January, 1908, the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the federal law forbidding railways engaged in interstate commerce to discharge employes for belonging to a labor union.

February, 1908.—The United States Supreme Court rendered a decision making a boycott by a labor union illegal.

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.
Economy.
Home Pattern Co.
Paris Modes.
Pictorial Review.
Independent Peerless.
Union Dime.

The American Book Company, which is the school book trust, will soon issue an extra dividend of \$2,500,000, payable in 6 per cent bonds. This will be equal to a 40 per cent dividend on stock.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

Grand Spring Opening

TO UNION MEN

A Union Made Hat FREE

UNION MADE SUITS \$15.00
To Order

On Saturday, March 21st, we will have our Grand Spring Opening and to introduce our new line of Spring Fabrics, we will give positively FREE to each and every purchaser of one of our Union Made Suits, a Union Made Hat.

We have the newest designs in Spring Suitings—nobby browns, neat grays, striped and plaid effects, fresh from the mills and can build you a suit for \$15.00 that the average tailor would charge \$25.00 for.

Union labor—every garment with the Union Label—made in faultless style with the best of trimmings and up-to-date in every respect.



This Label in Every Garment

REMEMBER A Union Made Hat FREE
With Every Suit of Clothes

SCOTCH PLAID TAILORS

2287 MISSION STREET
Near 19th, San Francisco

1054 WASHINGTON STREET
Oakland



POSITION OF LABOR.

"Whether or not J. Pierpont Morgan made the statement attributed to him, that the workingman must submit or starve, I do know that that thought has been in the minds of many employers of labor for a considerable time. I want to say now that the labor movement has declared that we will neither submit nor will we starve."

In this manner President Samuel Gompers, addressing the delegates recently assembled in Washington to form a department of building trades of the American Federation of Labor, answered the new repudiated interview purporting to be from J. Pierpont Morgan.

In his address President Gompers said:

"The other day there appeared in the newspapers an interview with J. Pierpont Morgan, the greatest financier of our country.

"The interview was published in two newspapers. One of them sent me a telegram asking for an answer to Mr. Morgan's statement. I shall read the telegram—that gives the substance of the interview—and I shall want to say a word or two in regard to it:

"In an interview published today J. Pierpont Morgan declares labor must learn that it cannot control industry. Renewals of employment are not wanted now. He declares federations will be powerless to prevent wage reductions because work is partly stopped. Workingmen cannot strike, because they have got no jobs now. There are no stocks on hand, you know, says Morgan, and we do not want to take up work now. So what can they do? They will have to submit or they will starve. The question is to be settled. They are to learn that they cannot control industry. We want wages that will make honest and profitable business possible."

"The next morning I saw published Mr. Morgan's repudiation of that interview.

"Of course Mr. Morgan is a multimillionaire, and I am not, but notwithstanding the very opposite positions occupied by him and myself, I am free to say that when Mr. Morgan says he did not give utterance to that statement I believe him. But it is the thought itself to which I want to call attention—that, notwithstanding Mr. Morgan may not have said what is attributed to him, I know that that thought is in the mind of capital, that the workingman must accept a reduction in wages, that the employer may take advantage of the opportunity now presented and that we, the laboring men, must submit or starve, and the labor movement has declared that we will neither submit nor starve.

"In the same paper in which that interview is published is a statement that in New York city thousands of children go hungry to school and as a result are not only incapable of learning their lessons satisfactorily, but that they cry for food and sometimes faint at their benches because of hunger.

"In the newspapers is a statement of an interview with a gentleman who has made a study of conditions in New York in which he says that one out of every three men in New York is idle.

"Idle for what? The material is there, the machinery is there, the brain is there, the brawn is there, and the hands and the intelligence are there, and the needs of the people are there, and yet men are idle and children in the schools cry for food.

"It is not only inhuman and brutal, but it is treason to our country and to the human race, for any one to think, much less give expression to the idea, that the working people must submit further or starve.

"The American workingmen have come to the conclusion, if I have any conception of their thoughts, their hopes and their expressions, that the conditions that obtain in other countries where there are large armies of the unemployed will not obtain in the United States; it will not be tolerated. If we permit it, it will be our own fault, and we will

have failed in our duty to each other, to our fellow citizens of today and the days to come.

"But we are true to each other, and we are intelligent, and we are sympathetic. We are earnest and honest loyal citizens of the United States and true to the traditions of our country, true to the unions of labor. I appeal to you and all labor that as we build up our unions to build up a sentiment of fraternity and solidarity in the hearts of the men of labor.

"I believe that the workingmen have come to the conclusion that they will not submit to any reduction in their wages. There is no necessity for it; there is no excuse for it. It is not helpful. On the contrary, it is harmful, injurious and destructive."

HISTORY REPEATS.

In the *Square Deal*, the organ of the Post-Van Cleave junta, last week, there occurred the following:

"The unanimous decision of our highest court is the death sentence of industrial conspiracy, and it becomes not only the right but the duty of the federal government to vigorously prosecute the offense settled by the decision of this court."

The *Square Deal* is not the only one that predicts or predicted that an outrageous decision by the United States Supreme Court "settled" agitation for human rights. President Buchanan was endowed by the same blind fatuity. In a message to Congress President Buchanan congratulated the country on the Dred-Scott decision. He said: "This settles the question of chattel slavery for all time to come, and there exists no human power, legislative or otherwise, that can change the decrees of this infallible body."

Did that decree remain unchanged? History tells us that in three short years from the time of that utterance it was changed. This latter decision will be changed also, as it settles nothing. Things have to be settled in accordance with human equity before they are settled forever. Stick a pin there.—*Mine Workers' Journal*.

There is sure-enough trouble looming up on the horizon of the mining industry, says the *Cleveland Citizen*. The conference between representatives of the operators and miners adjourned at Indianapolis last week without coming to an understanding on the proposition of making an agreement for this year. The operators are fighting for delay, as it is well known that they are endeavoring to enforce a reduction of the present scale. The unions, on the other hand, do not intend to be caught at a disadvantage and have called a national convention to meet in Indianapolis, March 12, where several moves will be considered. It is proposed that the convention prepare a scale and invite the operators to meet jointly and accept or reject it, or to make settlements by districts, or to order a shutdown throughout the bituminous districts and fight it out. There is no question but a national suspension will come on April 1 if no agreement has been reached in the meantime. On that date President-elect T. I. Lewis will take control of the U. M. W. helm. He is an advocate of the national agreement plan and opposed to district arrangement of scales. Mines in some of the Ohio districts are anticipating a general tie-up. They claim that the operators view the industrial depression as a favorable opportunity to slash wages, believing that the men, because of unsteady employment, are in no position to make much of a fight.

Within twenty-four hours after notices had been posted in the cotton mills of Lowell, Mass., announcing a reduction in wages of 10 per cent, affecting in all 20,000 employees, similar notices were posted at the mills of the Amoskeag Corporation at Manchester, N. H., and at the mills of the Jackson Company and the Nashua Manufacturing Company at Nashua. These announcements bring the total of textile employes whose wages are to be reduced to 39,500.

Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore
Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building
Phone WEST 6000.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, March 22nd
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE FLOWER OF VAUDEVILLE.

MASTER GABRIEL & CO., in "Auntie's Visit," SNYDER AND BUCKLEY; BERTHA PEETINA; IDA O'DAY; OLYMPIA DESVALL; MONTROSE TROUPE; CARROLL AND COOKE; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week and immense hit of CLAYTON WHITE AND MARIE STUART, in their side splitting comedy, "CHERIE."
Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays) 10, 25, 50c.

Germea

FOR
BREAKFAST

The Johnson-Locke Merc. Co., Agents
San Francisco

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG
UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis

Remember

that we carry a full line of UNION
STAMPED SHOES at prices that
are right.

KNACKE'S

2334 MISSION, bet. 19th and 20th Sts.

Canadian Pacific Railway
Grain Lands

\$8 to \$15 Per Acre
IN TEN YEARLY PAYMENTS

18 Geary Street, San Francisco

THE POUND OF FLESH.

BY HENRY GEORGE, JR.

Not since the pre-revolutionary times, when the Boston tea party boycotted the British government taxes by throwing a shipload of taxed tea into Boston harbor, has any New England town attracted more attention for a boycott than has little hat-making Danbury, Conn.

It is a place of about 25,000 inhabitants, and has twenty-four hat factories that make about two-thirds of all the hats used in the United States and Canada.

All but three of these factories are union. Of the three non-union or "open" factories, that of D. E. Loewe & Co. is the largest.

When the union asked Loewe & Co. to unionize, Mr. Loewe refused. He thought he could get his labor cheaper outside.

The union thereupon called its men out, and, through its national union—the United Hatters of North America—called the Loewe hats "unfair" and declared a boycott.

Loewe turned his case over to the American Anti-Boycott Association, and the fight began in earnest.

The association concluded to fight the union in an unusual way—to attack its individual members. Of the 3,000 men in the local union it selected approximately 250 of the most prosperous.

They had little homes and bank accounts, which the Anti-Boycott Association attached for alleged damages done Loewe's business through the boycott. Simultaneously it began two suits, one in a State and one in a Federal court.

The attachments were at first for \$100,000 in the State and \$240,000 in the Federal court. But these amounts were overruled as beyond all reason. They were cut by the courts to \$60,000 in the State suit and \$120,000 in the Federal suit. Of this total of \$180,000, the sum of \$50,000 was in bank accounts and \$130,000 on homes.

These attachments occurred in September, 1904—nearly three and a half years ago!

They were expected to frighten the workmen and destroy their union. But, though they proved great hardships, the men stood fast.

When they found the burden unbearable, the national union came to their relief, taking over their bank books with assignments and giving cash in exchange. In this way the 250 men have had \$50,000 from the United Hatters' treasury.

But they could not turn over their homes, and have had to bear the \$130,000 of attachments remaining.

And this they will have to continue to bear while the case is being fought out in the courts.

For the decision of the Supreme Court declared merely that suit might be brought in the name of Loewe under the Sherman anti-trust act for three times the damages that could be proved.

It is up to the Anti-Boycott Association to bring suit for alleged damages in the United States District Court. In the case before the Supreme Court these damages were set at \$80,000. It remains to be seen what part of this amount can be proved before a jury.

But after that may come appeals. Time may lengthen out into years—and meanwhile the 250 workmen stand attached for \$180,000!

If the Loewe Company can prove \$80,000 of damages resulting from the boycott, it will be entitled to exact three times that amount under the Sherman act, or \$240,000, if so much can be found in the possession of the 250 Danbury men already attached, or in possession of any other member of the union besides!

And then, moreover, are all the costs of litigation, which up to this time have been very heavy; and the fines to pay in a criminal suit, if such should follow!

Large as it is, this takes no note of the State case, in which no move has been made since the attachment of \$60,000 was fixed three and a half years ago!

Should that case be carried forward and \$80,000 of damages through boycott proved, that amount,

plus costs, piled on top of all the Federal damage, criminal and legal costs, will crush down upon the 250 Danbury workmen and their fellows!

The spirit of the money-lender of Venice is in the great secret Anti-Boycott Association, which doubtless will, without a tremor of pity, exact the last fraction of the pound of flesh awarded it by the decision of the Supreme Court and the consequent action of the lower courts.

All this is the more appalling to the Danbury workmen and their fellows, since it is lightning out of a clear sky. They supposed they acted within their rights. Their legal advisers told them they had not acted unlawfully.

United States District Justice Platt declared that their acts did not come under the Sherman anti-trust act, as read by the decisions and opinions of the United States Supreme Court in various cases, which he cited.

But the Supreme Court chose to ignore its previous rulings and to ignore all custom from the time of the Boston tea party. It fell upon the Danbury workmen with a crushing weight.

And it may fall, by application of the decision, in a like crushing way upon tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of workmen, who, through unions, have been endeavoring to resist the downward tendency of wages, the increase of working hours and the general hardening of the conditions of labor.

The Federal Labor Union of Seattle, says the *Record*, owns and conducts a lodging house at 115 Occidental avenue, where there are fifty good, clean beds that are rented out to union men at 15 cents per night.

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. ***

THE CITY ISSUE

of Installment Deposit Certificates
by the

Pacific States Savings and Loan Co.
569 California Street

with 5% interest *guaranteed* and monthly payments *limited* to 120 and additional profit at maturity, will bear looking into. Term deposits earn largest rate of interest. *Kindly write or call upon us for information.*

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS bearing this label are PERFECT. They are made by competent mechanics having served



an apprenticeship of NOT LESS than THREE YEARS.

THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.
If you desire the best, ask for this Label.

Demand Union Labeled Goods—Have No Other.

Shop
Down
Town



Shop
— at —
Pragers

CASH STAMPS

In again placing PRAGERS' CASH STAMPS before you, let us impress upon your attention the fact that they are given absolutely free—one with each ten-cents spent. When a book is filled it is exchangeable for any line of merchandise that we have on sale in our twenty great departments.

To encourage the collection of PRAGERS' CASH STAMPS one book containing ten may be had free upon application at the Coupon Booth.

Remember these CASH STAMPS cost you nothing—they are simply an inducement for the concentration of your purchasing here. One or more days in each week **TWO PRAGERS' CASH STAMPS** will be given instead of one, and on Dividend Day—**TWENTY PRAGERS' CASH STAMPS** will be given **FREE** to every person who enters the store, whether a purchase is made or not.

START A BOOK TO-DAY

OF INTEREST TO YOU

PRAGERS' GREAT COUPON SALE held Wednesday of each week will be announced in Tuesday's Post and Bulletin and in Wednesday's Call and Examiner.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2353.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boilermakers' No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Grocery Clerks—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists No. 63—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

Poor Lad.

The following conversation is said to have taken place in a Boston elevator:

Old Lady—"Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?"

Elevator-boy—"Yes'm."

Old Lady—"Is it the motion of the going down?"

Elevator-boy—"No'm."

Old Lady—"The motion of going up?"

Elevator-boy—"No'm."

Old Lady—"The stopping?"

Elevator-boy—"No'm."

Old Lady—"What is it, then?"

Elevator-boy—"The questions."—*Ex.*

An Episode in Court.

"You are charged with snatching a woman's pocket-book."

"I know it, Judge. But I wouldn't do such a thing, hungry and broke as I am."

"Too conscientious, I suppose."

"No. I don't pretend that. But why should I snatch a woman's pocket-book? What would I want with a couple of car tickets, a powder-rag, a piece of chewing-gum, and a dressmaker's address?"

Once more a shrewd criminal overshot his mark. His familiarity with the contents convicted him.—*Washington Star.*

Some little while ago a popular writer visited a jail in order to take notes for a magazine article on prison life. On returning home he described the horrors he had seen, and his description made a deep impression on the mind of his little daughter Mary. The writer and his offspring, a week later, were in a train together, which stopped at a station near a gloomy building. A man asked: "What place is that?" "The county jail," another answered promptly. Whereupon Mary embarrassed her father and aroused the suspicions of the other occupants of the carriage by asking, in a loud, shrill voice: "Is that the jail you were in, father?"

Mr. Church—"Whew! how it's raining. Lend me your umbrella, dear. I've got to run over to the vestry meeting." Mrs. Church—"But why not use that umbrella you've been carrying all week?" Mr. Church—"What! to the vestry meeting? Why, that's where I got it."

"Isn't your speech a little ungrammatical here and there?"

"Perhaps," answered Senator Sorghum; "but, you see, I've got to keep it from being too severely grammatical. Some of my constituents might think I was trying to put on airs."—*Washington Star.*

Wife (heatedly)—"George, I wonder you can maintain that Mr. Jones is kind to his wife! He has been away for two weeks, and has not sent her a penny. What kindness do you call that?" Husband—"Unremitting kindness, my dear."—*Ex.*

"Have you really broken off your engagement to him?" asked the serious girl. "Yes," replied the giddy one. "I just had to. He was getting too sentimental; began to talk to me about getting married."—*Ex.*

Little Elvira—"Mama, when the fire goes out where does it go?" Mrs. Gaylord—"I don't know, dear. You might just as well ask where your father goes when he goes out."—*Chicago News.*

Mrs. Flynn—"An' phat's yer son Moike doin' now, Mrs. Casey?" Mrs. Casey—"Shure, ain't doin' anything, Mrs. Flynn. He's got a government job!"—*Life.*

"I pay as I go," declared the pompous citizen. "Not while I'm running these apartments," declared the janitor. "You'll pay as you move in."—*Ex.*

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- *Linotype machines.
- †Monotype machines.
- ‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
- (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
- (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) Boite & Braden, 50 Main.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
- (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (175) Budd Printer, 768 Howard.
- (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
- (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
- (90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
- (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
- (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
- (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
- (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) Donaldson, W., 615 Battery.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
- (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
- (178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
- (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
- (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
- (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (150) *Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
- (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
- (50) Latham & Waterman, 510 Clay.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
- (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
- (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
- (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
- (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
- (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
- (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
- (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
- (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
- (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.
- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.

- (107) *Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
- (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
- (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
- (115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
- (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
- (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
- Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

DON'T BE FOOLED.

Some labor papers are making a great ado because two or three members have drawn away from the National Manufacturers' Association because of Van Cleave's tariff agitation, remarks the *Toledo Union Leader*. Now we are told that the union busters are fighting among themselves, and their organizations are "on the rocks."

Don't let us fool ourselves. The National Association of Manufacturers, the Metal Trades, Citizens' Alliances and kindred organizations have passed their first stage. They have abandoned the "smash" theory—they are not compelled to employ spies, Pinkertons and thugs. They have made distinct gains during the past few months, through the aid of courts. Do you deny this? How about the legalized blacklist? Annulling Employers' Liability Act? The Gould injunction against organized labor in the Buck's Stove case? And that boycott decision?

We acknowledge these defeats of workers are only temporary, but they are defeats just the same. We can not see where the union busters have lost ground during the past year, but we do think some unionists fail to interpret the silence of the Parrys and Van Cleave's, who now realize the courts hold the key to the situation, and are acting accordingly.

The union busters may fight on other questions, but that is no reason why we should claim their differences will destroy that anti-union sentiment. We fail to see it, and we believe labor papers err in not recognizing the changed policy of these forces.

The practical member of a trade union is the one who understands the principles of his organization and adopts them as his guide. He neither loses his head when times are good, or becomes despondent when dull times arrive. He knows that his union rests upon a solid foundation and that its principles are sound.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

THE GOOD UNION MAN.

Well meaning men sometimes have a very wrong idea of what constitutes a good union man. A good union man is not the one who always boasts of his undying hatred to all employers and that he has sacrificed many good positions through this hatred.

He is not the jealous individual who rails against the union, threatening to pull away and smash it to pieces and have no more to do with it because So-and-so made a better suggestion in the meeting, which was adopted instead of his.

He is not the one who goes around abusing everybody and everything and saying by his every act that there is no good in anything or anybody but himself and his own doings.

He is not the selfish man who wants to keep others out of the union lest they might get his job. Good union men hold their jobs on their merits as workmen. He who willfully mistreats his employer, expecting to be reinstated by force of the union when discharged, imposes on the usefulness of the union and is not a good union man.

He is not the one who acquaints his employer with all private affairs of the union.

He is not one who tries to obtain another job by false or unfair means.

He is not one who absents himself from meetings of his local and criticises those who do attend for what they do.

He is not one who is always behind with his dues.

He is not one who promotes disorder at the meetings of the union and who persists in showing disrespect to the presiding officers and others who address the meeting.

The good union man is he who while insisting on just wages and working conditions also has respect for the rights of his employer and does not regard him necessarily in the light of an enemy.

He who is charitably disposed toward the faults of others and tries hard to live up to the true conception of a good union man.

He is not so selfish but that he can give due credit to the conscientious work and utterances of others.

He who recognizes that the union is for all workers who avail themselves of its benefits.

He who has the good sense to know that the success of the union depends upon getting others to join it.

He who does not divulge the business of the union to outsiders.

He who loves peace, preferring not to fight the employer, yet who is sensitive to unjust treatment and who is no coward.

He who is not afraid to go to his employer and in a straightforward manner point out injustice and insist upon having the same righted.

He who opposes strikes and consents to them only when all other means of righting wrongs have utterly failed.

He who when he goes out on a strike stays out till the wrong is righted.

He whose card is always clear.

He who is not a knocker, but by force of logic opposes all foolish motions and insists upon the passage of all good ones.

He who is mentally broad enough to admit that there are others besides himself.—*Ex.*

A press report from Reno, Nev., says: "By the decision of Judge Farrington of the United States District Court, rendered yesterday in the suit of the owners of the Merger mines of Goldfield against the Miners' Union, a blanket injunction against the miners is enforced. This is a decided victory for the mine owners. The injunction covers practically all the grounds of relief asked for by the Consolidated Mines Company, and enjoins the miners from every act which might be construed as inimical to the interests of the mine owners."

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.

AN ABSURDITY BY BANKER CLEWS.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, in an address before the American Institute of Banking, in Pittsburgh, Pa., recently, is reported as having said:

"Workmen should not forget that and by accepting reduced wages they are paving the way for better times for themselves as well as for the country. Then, too, they owe a duty to society at large; no one should be governed by the narrow, selfish policy of living for himself alone. This is a world in which we must give and take, and labor and capital have mutual interests."

These utterances are just what would be expected from the lips of a man who lives in luxury in times of lack of confidence as well as in the hey-day of prosperity. The laughable part of the utterance is that he states we should understand that half a loaf is better than none during these parlous times. That is, that fifty cents is better than not a cent, yet the fifty cents is of no more value in the purchase of food-stuffs than six months ago. Mr. Clews should have said, had he been disposed to have been just to labor and capital alike, that the trusts should sell the necessities of life at half their present price, so that the half loaf which is so grandly offered to us would only cost half as much; and following that scheme of reasoning to a logical conclusion, the half loaf would be the same size that the present whole loaf is.

In answer to the statements of the eminent gentlemen, it would be the part of wisdom to say that it is emphatically denied by labor that there is a panic, or that the country is trying to recover from a panic, other than that brought on by intimidating capital, which was seeking honest investment, and the reformers everywhere took up a great hue and cry after it—willy nilly. There is plenty of money in the money centers; there is just as much work to be done as ever; and there would be just as much demand for the goods of the country as ever if the money was put back into circulation by means of restoring the men to work at the old wages, the old hours and in the old jobs. No better means of restoring confidence nor of restoring prosperity can be found—the money is here yet, and so are the men.

Mr. Clews should understand, when he states that labor and capital have mutual interests, that we should not be governed by a selfish policy, that labor makes the retort courteous that no higher rate of interest is being paid by the banks, nor is the cost of living any cheaper, and that until the selfishness is eliminated from capital labor will "stand pat."

Finally, when the daily papers cease to publish in the society columns daily such stories as thousands of dollars spent for dress, for dinners, receptions, etc., it may then be consistent for the rich to expect labor to see the need of a reduction in the size of the loaf.—*The Journal of Labor.*

**FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY**

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

Organized labor, in its battle for justice and recognition, must utilize every legitimate weapon to make its influence felt. Organized labor must consistently strive to uphold its friends and refuse to strengthen its enemies. Whenever a merchant shows by his actions that he is friendly to the cause of labor he is justly entitled to the patronage of the working class, while the man of business who is known to be unfriendly should be just as severely avoided.

There is an average of one leg or arm amputated in New York City each day in consequence of accidents caused by surface, elevated or subway cars.

Only Union Shoe Store

IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
1549 Fillmore Street near Geary**THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST**
SELLERS OF HONEST SHOES AT HONEST PRICES

Facts That a Union Man Should Remember

¶ That ours was the store to first introduce **UNION STAMPED SHOES** in California.

¶ That ours is the only store employing none but **UNION CLERKS**.

¶ That ours is the **ONLY** store displaying the **UNION STORE CARD**—the only store recognized by the Labor Council and Shoe Clerks' Union as a **UNION STORE**.

¶ That ours is the store that sells more **UNION STAMPED SHOES** than all the other shoe houses combined.

¶ We want all Union Men to remember these facts. Patronize those that help your cause.



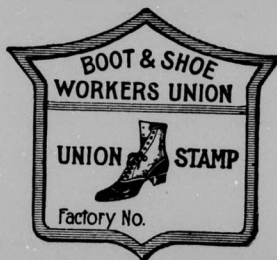
Brewers' Boots
UNION STAMPED
HEAVY GRAIN \$6.50

NEVER MIND YOUR ENEMIES

BUT

Don't Forget Your Friends

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION STAMPED SHOES
\$3.00 \$3.50



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels

SORENSEN CO.

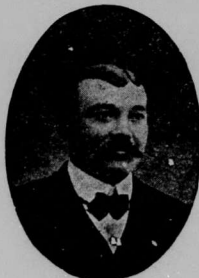
RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up
Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third
1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero
2593 Mission St., near 22d
22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings
PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES



Heald's Colleges

San Francisco
Oakland
Los Angeles

THE BEST BUSINESS COLLEGES ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Heald's Engineering Schools COMPLETE COURSES in Mining, Electrical, Mechanical, Civil, Steam, Gas and Automobile Engineering. Night sessions in all departments. Circulars and full particulars on request.

HEALD'S, 425 McALLISTER STREET..... SAN FRANCISCO

Fredericksburg BEST BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS **WHY?**